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EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2672

DATE MAILED: 12/08/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/820,557

Applicant(s)

SCOTT ET AL.

Examiner

Javid A Amini

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-12,14-17,19 and 20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8-12,14-17,19 and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on August 28, 2003 has been entered.

***Specification***

The title of the disclosure is objected to because is duplicated of title of applications, 09/821638 and 09/537849. Correction is required. See MPEP § 706.03(a). The term "invention " means invention or discovery. The written title should provide the clearest description of the applicant's invention. Applicant has filed more than one invention, however, these inventions should have different discovery of subject matter, and therefore the Title of each invention should contain distinguishable descriptive of that subject mater.

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested: Georeferencing system display of retrieved data annotated according to user geographical criteria.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 8-12, 14-17 and 19-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katou, and further in view of Shah et al. (referred as a Shah).

1. Claim 1,

As per claim 1 “A method of georeferencing a raster map, comprising: displaying a first map in one area of a display, said first map being a digital raster map; displaying a second map in a second area of the display, the second map being a georeferenced map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region displayed in the raster map;” Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates first and second digital raster maps, the right map considers as a first map and the left map considers as a second map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region. “Annotating a point on the first map; and annotating a point on the second map, wherein the point annotated on the second map corresponds to the annotated point selected on the first map;” Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a annotate point (a mark on the map) by showing an arrow with a circle. This point corresponds to the point on the left map. “Repeating annotating a point on the first map, annotating a point on the second map, and assigning a geographic coordinate at least a second time.” This step can be repeated annotating a point on the first map, and observing the location of the point on the other map. Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a vehicle location as a annotating point on the map. Katou does not explicitly specify any selective point

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on the maps by the user. However, Shah in cols. 7 and 8, lines 62-68; 1-2, discloses that a user locatable mark 520 in the first display segment 530 corresponding to the latitude and longitude of the vehicle position is displayed. Intelligent street information is extracted from a third database, the Vector Database 631. Vector text information is displayed in a second segment 532 of the display. The vector text information corresponds to the latitude and longitude of the user locatable mark 520.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shah into Katou, because Katou's invention can display two raster maps (associating to each other) side by side on a display. And Shah's invention contains a complete database system raster database and vector database (see Figs. 1-4). Katou's invention can be modifying by integrating the Shah's database (raster and vector interface utility libraries) into item 4 (central processing device) with multi-screen mode of Katou's Fig.

1. The implementation would have less cost and provides enough information to overcome the result of Applicant's invention.

2. Claim 2,

As per claim 2, The method of claim 1 further comprising receiving a verification that a point selected on the first map is correctly associated with the corresponding point annotated on the second map", Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates the limitation of the claim 2.

3. Claim 3,

As per claim 3, " The method of claim 1 wherein the first map is a portion of the second map", Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates the limitation of the claim 3.

4. Claim 4,

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As per claim 4, “the method of claim 1 further comprising providing a longitude and latitude to the point on the second map”, Katou in Fig. 2B discloses where the individual road is subdivided into portions at a plurality of nodes, the shape data may have coordinates consisting of a combination of the longitudinal and latitude variables with respect to each node number m.

5. Claim 5,

As per claim 5, “the method of claim 1 wherein the point on the second map has a known longitude and latitude”, the step of known longitude and latitude are obvious, according to the Katou and Shah inventions.

6. Claim 6,

As per claim 6, “the method of claim 1 further comprising generating a georeferencing function to output a geographic coordinate for each successive point annotated on the first map”, the step is obvious because the subject of the invention is computer navigation system. See Katou abstract.

7. Claim 8,

As per claim 8, “the method of claim 1, further comprising receiving a mark on a point on the first map, the point on the first map being automatically annotated on the second map”, The step is obvious, because Katou in fig 5B and Shah in fig. 5 illustrate it.

8. Claim 9,

As per claim 9, “the method of claim 8 further comprising receiving a correction of the automatically annotated point”, See Katou’s Fig. 5B.

9. Claim 10,

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As per claim 10, “the method of claim 1 further comprising selecting a predefined georeferencing function to associate a point on the first map with a point on the second map”, See Katou’s fig. 5B and Shah’s fig. 5.

10. Claim 11,

As per claim 11, “A computer readable medium containing instructions executable by a computer to perform a method for georeferencing a raster map, the method comprising: displaying a first map in one area of a display, said first map being a digital raster map; displaying a second map in a second area of the display, the second map being a georeferenced map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region displayed in the raster map;” Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates first and second digital raster maps, the right map considers as a first map and the left map considers as a second map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region. “annotating a point on the first map; and annotating a point on the second map, wherein the point annotated on the second map corresponds to the point annotated on the first map; assigning a geographic coordinate associated with the annotated point on the second map to the annotated point on the first map”, Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a annotate point (a mark on the map) by showing an arrow with a circle. This point corresponds to the point on the left map. “Repeating annotating a point on the first map, annotating a point on the second map, and assigning a geographic coordinate at least a second time.” This step can be repeated annotating a point on the first map, and observing the location of the point on the other map. Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a vehicle location as a annotating point on the map. Katou does not explicitly specify any selective point on the maps by the user. However, Shah in cols. 7 and 8, lines 62-68; 1-2, discloses that a user locatable mark 520 in the first display segment 530

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corresponding to the latitude and longitude of the vehicle position is displayed. Intelligent street information is extracted from a third database, the Vector Database 631. Vector text information is displayed in a second segment 532 of the display. The vector text information corresponds to the latitude and longitude of the user locatable mark 520.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shah into Katou, because Katou's invention can display two raster maps (associating to each other) side by side on a display. And Shah's invention contains a complete database system raster database and vector database (see Figs. 1-4). Katou's invention can be modifying by integrating the Shah's database (raster and vector interface utility libraries) into item 4 (central processing device) with multi-screen mode of Katou's Fig. 1. The implementation would have less cost and provides enough information to overcome the result of Applicant's invention.

11. Claim 12,

As per claim 12, "The computer readable medium of claim 11 wherein the contents of the computer-readable medium are also capable of verifying that the point on the first map is correctly associated with the point on the second map", Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates the limitation of the claim 12.

12. Claim 14,

As per claim 14, "wherein the contents of the computer readable medium are also capable of allowing a user to mark a point on the first map, the point on the first map being automatically reproduced on the second map", The step is obvious, because Katou in fig 5B and Shah in fig. 5 illustrate it.



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13. Claim 15,

As per claim 15, "The computer readable medium of claim 11, wherein the contents of the computer-readable medium are also capable of providing a longitude and latitude to the point on the second map", the step of known longitude and latitude are obvious, according to the Katou and Shah inventions.

14. Claim 16,

As per claim 16, "An apparatus for georeferencing a raster map, comprising: means for displaying a first map in one area of a display, said first map being a digital raster map; means for displaying a second map in a second area of the display, the second map being a georeferenced map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region displayed in the raster map;" Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates first and second digital raster maps, the right map considers as a first map and the left map considers as a second map that displays at least a portion of an identical geographic region. " means for annotating a point on the first map; and means for annotating a point on the second map, wherein the point annotated on the second map corresponds to a point annotated on the first map; means for assigning a geographic coordinate associated with the annotated point on the second map to the annotated point on the first map; means for assigning a geographic coordinate associated with the annotated point on the second map to the annotated point on the first map", Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a annotate point (a mark on the map) by showing an arrow with a circle. This point corresponds to the point on the left map." means for repeating annotating a point on the first map, annotating a point on the second map, and assigning a geographic coordinate at least a second time." This step can be repeated annotating a point on the first map, and observing the location of the point on the other map.

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Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates a vehicle location as a annotating point on the map. Katou does not explicitly specify any selective point on the maps by the user. However, Shah in cols. 7 and 8, lines 62-68; 1-2, discloses that a user locatable mark 520 in the first display segment 530 corresponding to the latitude and longitude of the vehicle position is displayed. Intelligent street information is extracted from a third database, the Vector Database 631. Vector text information is displayed in a second segment 532 of the display. The vector text information corresponds to the latitude and longitude of the user locatable mark 520.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Shah into Katou, because Katou's invention can display two raster maps (associating to each other) side by side on a display. And Shah's invention contains a complete database system raster database and vector database (see Figs. 1-4). Katou's invention can be modifying by integrating the Shah's database (raster and vector interface utility libraries) into item 4 (central processing device) with multi-screen mode of Katou's Fig. 1. The implementation would have less cost and provides enough information to overcome the result of Applicant's invention.

15. Claim 17,

As per claim 17 "wherein the data structure verifies that the point pair point on the first map is correctly associated with the point pair point on the second map", Katou in Fig. 5B illustrates the limitation of the claim 17.

16. Claim 19,

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As per claim 19, "The apparatus of claim 16 further comprising means for marking a point on the first map, the point on the first map being automatically annotated on the second map", The step is obvious, because Katou in fig 5B and Shah in fig. 5 illustrate it.

17. Claim 20,

As per claim 20, "The apparatus of claim 16 further comprising means for providing a longitude and latitude to the point on the first map", the step of known longitude and latitude are obvious, according to the Katou and Shah inventions.

### ***Conclusion***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-746-8705.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini

  
JEFFERY BRIEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER